

FORWAERTS! SENDS GERMANS TO DOOM

British Hear Order and
Now Down Onrushing
Lines in Woods.

120 BOMBS DROPPED FROM AEROPLANES

Two Days' Fighting Described
by Military Observer with
English Troops.

London, Nov. 30.—Details of the operations of the British troops at the front from November 23 to 25 are given in a report from a military observer attached to the British headquarters. The report in part is as follows:

"Since the enemy desisted from his attacks in force the fighting has been reduced to a competition in sniping and small arms fire. The positions are now very quiet. The enemy has been seen to move his troops, hand grenades, machine guns and mines.

"The aeroplanes have been especially active in the last two days, having dropped 120 bombs."

"The account of German attacks were given in the report for November 23. The enemy's attack on the British line was repulsed. The British troops were seen to move their positions and to fire their rifles and machine guns. The British troops were seen to move their positions and to fire their rifles and machine guns.

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Official Reports of French War Office

Paris, Nov. 30.—The following official communication was issued to-night:

"There is nothing of importance to report beyond some attacks from the enemy to the north of Arras which were without result."

"The official communication given out this afternoon said:

"In Belgium the enemy is remaining on the defensive. The artillery has been active and we have made progress at certain points. In the vicinity of Fay we hold securely the positions we occupied November 28.

"In the region of Soissons there has been an intense artillery fire directed against the town.

"In the Argonne several attacks on the town of Dagatelle were repulsed by our troops.

"There has been a heavy fog on the heights of the Meuse.

"The Woëvre district the enemy bombarded the forest of Apremont, but without result.

"There is nothing to report in the Vosges."

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WHERE ALLIES AND GERMANS ARE AT GRIPS.



FRENCH YELLOW BOOK TELLS HOW WAR BEGAN

Germany in Secret Report in 1913 Urged Stirring Up of
Strife—British Four-Power Peace Plan Rejected—
Kaiser Won Over by Militarists.

Paris, Nov. 30.—The French Ministry of Foreign Affairs today made public a yellow book bearing on the causes of the war. This volume is much more complete than the German yellow book of 1913, and it is more complete than the German yellow book of 1913, and it is more complete than the German yellow book of 1913.

"It is devoted primarily to a recital of the negotiations which followed the delivery of the Austrian note to Serbia, July 23, and which preceded the declaration of war by Germany on Russia, August 1, and on France, August 3. It closes with a reproduction of the declaration of the Triple Entente powers that Great Britain, Russia and France would not conclude peace separately."

"The French diplomatic documents in this book are divided into chapters in order to distinguish the preliminary from the principal phases of the European crisis. The first chapter is entitled 'Preface,' and is devoted to the remote regions and the deeper causes of the conflict. An extract of the Yellow Book, given out officially in Paris, reads as follows:

"It was first in the spring of 1913 that we noted this colossal and expensive military effort which alone can explain the desire to impose German superiority and hegemony upon the powers of the Triple Entente. When France responded to this menace by the drafting of the law of three years' service in the army this measure of defense was denounced in official circles in Berlin as a 'provocation which should not be tolerated.'"

"Secret German Report.

"In April of 1913 a secret and official German report of the national policy was published. It was entitled 'The German Policy,' and it was published in the German press. It was entitled 'The German Policy,' and it was published in the German press.

"These are the ideas expressed in this report; such is the program of the German policy. It was entitled 'The German Policy,' and it was published in the German press.

"It is now clear that the system of maximum prices for foodstuffs established by the German government has proved a failure. The official tariffs for wheat, oats, rye, etc., provided for an automatic monthly increase of prices after December 31. The result is that the wholesale dealers have had to back supplies awaiting the January rise."

"In order to combat this rise it is found necessary to allow sellers to charge a commission on purchases or to charge a commission on sales. The result is that the wholesale dealers have had to back supplies awaiting the January rise."

"The 'Nieuw Rotterdamse Courant' learns that eight additional railway tracks have been or are being laid between Berlin and Cologne. The enormous capacity of this system makes it the most wonderful strategical railway in the world."

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Lunch?



played by the different powers in this European crisis show up with striking clearness. It is scarcely necessary again to emphasize the responsibilities of Austria, prime cause of the conflict. The responsibilities of Germany are even more crushing, in spite of the fact that in the beginning she stood for the second plan. The reason for this is that Germany systematically avoided every opportunity to discuss measures of conciliation. She forced Austria to an intransigent attitude, and she made the war inevitable by her ultimatum (to Russia) issued at a moment when the basis of a direct agreement between Austria and Russia had been found and accepted by these two powers.

"From the beginning Germany declared that she was in ignorance of the contents of the Austrian note (to Serbia), but at the same time she voiced her readiness to approve it and sustain all its pretensions.

"When the Russian government showed that public opinion and the historic traditions of Russia did not permit it to turn a deaf ear to the demands of Serbia, Germany endeavored to force France, by intimidation, to associate herself with the exerting of influence at St. Petersburg, but at the same time she refused to undertake like steps at Vienna.

"Insistence on War.

"When Sir Edward Grey proposed four power mediation the German government refused to consider his proposal; the first time under the pretext that she thought preferable the opening of direct negotiations between Vienna and St. Petersburg, and the second time she refused under the pretext that such a conference was not acceptable to Vienna and that the head of the proposal was not in very practicable form.

"When finally Germany perceived, in spite of all her dilatory proceedings, that the conflict was progressing toward a settlement, to her credit be it said, she endeavored to bring about a settlement, but she was too late. The conflict was progressing toward a settlement, to her credit be it said, she endeavored to bring about a settlement, but she was too late.

"France, with an indefatigable good will, associated herself with the greatest sincerity with every effort made to compose the conflict. She counseled the Serbs in the line of wisdom; she endeavored incessantly at St. Petersburg to strengthen her ally, Russia, in her attitude of moderation, and she took part in all the peaceful endeavors made at Berlin and at Vienna. France again can say truthfully that she did not take up arms except after she perceived military measures and military provocations which placed her national existence in peril."

"France, moved by a deep love of peace, exhausted every means of conciliation at her command. The successful conclusion of the neutrality of Luxembourg and of Belgium and the invasion of her own territory were necessary before she decided to draw the sword to defend her very life."

"The chances for peace now seemed greatly reduced, particularly as the Austrian army began the bombardment of Belgrade, the occupation of which seemed to be nothing more than a question of days. The policy of the Triple Entente did not, however, give up all hope of accomplishing something in these last remaining minutes."

"On one side Sir Edward Grey (British Secretary) started a new project for four-sided mediation, a project in which Russia joined at the demand of France. M. von Jagow, to whom this project was communicated, evaded it by declaring that he adhered to its principle it was necessary to find a formula that would be acceptable to Austria. He was then invited to formulate himself a proposal of settlement, but he again evaded the issue by saying that he would consult the Vienna Cabinet on this point."

"Grey Offers New Plan.

"Sir Edward Grey, whose spirit of conciliation seemed indefatigable, then made a further attempt as a last proposition, which provided that all the powers should call a halt to their military preparations. Furthermore, Russia gave a fresh evidence of her desire to maintain the peace of Europe by offering to maintain an attitude of expectation if Austria would engage not to undertake any measures directed against the sovereignty of Serbia, even after having occupied Belgrade."

"It was then that the Cabinet of Vienna, perhaps fearful of the consequences of its irreconcilable attitude and feeling the necessity of making a last effort, declared for the first time that it was ready to discuss with Europe the fundamental principle of its difference with Serbia. At the very moment that this work of reconciliation of reciprocal concessions seemed to warrant a last hope of peace an irreparable movement on the part of Germany promised to endanger definitely the results acquired with so much labor and to force the crisis to a violent solution."

"At the beginning of the conflict this power, Germany, had commenced military preparations, and she continued them with feverish haste. At the very moment when her representatives in foreign countries were protesting her pacific intentions, the 31st of July, in the evening, Germany addressed to the Russian government an ultimatum giving Russia twelve hours in which to demobilize on her Austrian as well as on her German frontiers. The alternative was that Germany would maintain her military operations against France. Finally, on August 3, the declaration of war was brought by M. von Schoen to the Quai d'Orsay, which act preceded by a short time only the violation of the neutrality of Luxembourg and the entrance by German troops upon three points of our territory, while our troops were holding themselves at a distance of ten kilometers (six miles) from the frontier. The same day Belgium was summoned to permit Germany's military operations against France. 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